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## REVIEWS OF BOOKS

### GENERAL BOOKS AND BOOKS OF ANCIENT HISTORY

*Studies of Roman Imperialism.* By W. T. ARNOLD, M.A. Edited by EDWARD FIDDES, M.A. With Memoir of the Author by MRS. HUMPHRY WARD and C. E. MONTAGUE. (Manchester, England: The University Press. 1906. Pp. cxxiii, 281.)

THE historical sketches which this volume contains were intended to serve as chapters in a history of the early Roman Empire. Before the author's plan could be brought to completion he died, and these *Studies*, introduced by a memoir from the hand of Mrs. Humphry Ward, his sister, and of Mr. Montague, his colleague on the editorial staff of the *Manchester Guardian*, are now published without change. Few people were aware of the services which Arnold rendered to the public, and of his record as a journalist, for he held the opinion that "there is no limit to what a man can do who does not care who gains the credit for it". The important work which he did for the world in this unselfish way and his rare personal qualities are finely set forth in the sketch which his sister and his friend have drawn of his life.

The seven historical essays which Arnold left behind him deal with two general topics, the home government and the provinces. In the chapters of the first group constitutional and political questions are discussed; in the second the geography and conditions of life in the provinces are treated. This natural division of the material has not been properly recognized in the arrangement of the chapters; and the reviewer would advise the reader of the book to read chapter v., on "The Domestic Policy of Augustus," immediately after chapters i. and ii., which deal with "The Foundations of the Imperial Power" and with "The Senate."

These three studies are written in a clear, forceful style and give a well-proportioned account, which is sound in the main, of the institutions of the early empire. The author was apparently under the spell of Mommsen's *Staatsrecht*, and does not seem to have been aware, when the chapters were written, of subsequent discussions later than Mommsen's work which have led us to modify that writer's view at certain important points. The treatment of imperial finances (pp. 57-59) is especially open to criticism. Egypt did not form part of the emperor's *patrimonium*, and the reviewer cannot accept as true the statement (p. 58) that "the distinction between the two treasures [*i. e.*, the *aerarium* and the *fiscus*] seems to have been little more than nominal." The Senate continued to have a real control over the *aerarium* under Au-

gustus (*cf.* Hirschfeld, *Die kaiserlichen Verwaltungsbeamten*, pp. 13 *et seqq.*); and therefore Arnold's contention (p. 59) that "the 'dyarchy' never in reality existed" is invalidated, because his theory is based in part on the errors mentioned above. Some minor points which need correction may be noted briefly. It is reasonably certain that Augustus held the office of censor (p. 17). The census for a senator was 1,000,000, not 1,200,000 sesterces = £10,000 (p. 18); *cf.* Dio 54.17. Suetonius (Aug. 41) has been misled in mentioning the latter sum. Augustus removed 200 men from the Senate (p. 17), it is true, but he added some new members; *cf.* Dio. 52.42. Probably the Senate, not the emperor, took the census in the senatorial provinces (p. 28); *cf.* Hirschfeld, *op. cit.*, p. 55. One would infer from the statement on p. 177 that the present Pantheon was constructed by Agrippa. Of course it is the work of Hadrian. Of misprints or slips one may mention "concilium" for *consilium* (p. 66), and "to impose" "great privileges" (p. 178). In the chapter on "The Domestic Policy of Augustus" something should have been said of the emperor's regulations concerning the knights and the Augustales.

The four chapters on the provinces of Gaul, Spain, Arabia, Egypt, Greece, and Asia Minor give an admirable account of the geography of these regions and of the conditions of life in them. They take into account the latest investigations, and form an excellent pendant to the author's sketch of provincial government, to be found in his prize essay on *Roman Provincial Administration* (1879). The different methods which the Romans adopted in the East and the West, and their comparative failure in substituting Roman for Greek civilization in the Orient, are brought out with great clearness. We miss a treatment of the cult of the emperor in these discussions of social conditions in the provinces. Probably Samos should be added to the two Roman colonies in Asia mentioned on p. 232. The phrase, ἔτνως κολαντας, applied to it in an inscription cited in the *Rheinisches Museum*, N. F., XXII., p. 325, seems to point to this conclusion. The editor's bibliographical note on the provinces (pp. 246-248) is not thoroughly satisfactory. Even for the general reader Halgan's *Les Provinces Sénatoriales* (1898), Chapot's *La Province Romaine Proconsulaire d'Asie* (1904), and other books of like character should have been mentioned.

FRANK FROST ABBOTT.

*L'Enseignement des Lettres Classiques d'Ausone à Alcuin: Introduction à l'Histoire des Écoles Carolingiennes.* Par M. ROGER, Docteur ès Lettres. (Paris: A. Picard et Fils. 1905. Pp. xviii, 457.)

M. ROGER's book is true to the programme of its title. It traces conscientiously the distressed currents of education in Latin letters from the time of the rhetorician poet Ausonius to the period when the great